

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1881.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Static—Alta
Abb. y's Park Theater—La Fills du Tambour Major.
Aquarium—Sith st. and Broadway. Matines.
Blies Govern Stones—The Stake Courner.
Booth's Theater—The Slighty Delian. Punnell's Museum-Brealway and 9th et.

Daily's Theatre-The Passing Regiment. Mallore Grand Opera House-Roardale, Matthes, Glebe Dime Moneum 198 Rowery, Maverty's Malo's Garden—The World, Matines, Maverty's 14th St. Theater—Fritz in Ireland. Maverly's Gib Av. Theatre-The Gladiator. Mediann fquare Theatre-Esmeralds. New Theatre Comique. The Major.

San Francisco Miniteria Broadway and 29th st. Standard Theatre-Patience. Stelaway H II-Concert Tony Pastor's Toratr -- Variety. The Casten-Le Voyage en Suisse Delon Square Theater—The Lights of London. Windsor Theater—Unde Tom's Cabin. Marine

#### Guiteau's Trial.

After examining two or three witnesses in the trial of GUITEAU yesterday, Mr. Sco-WILLE said the defence was closed, excepting some testimony that he expected from President ARTHUR and Dr. SPITZKA. Mr. BOOVILLE explained that what he wanted to show by the President's testimony was that in October last GUITEAU wrote him a letter on public business, and he implied that he regarded this letter as proof of the prisoner's insanity. It was arranged that he should send written questions to the Presi-

GUITEAU was, at times, very violent yes terday, and he abused his counsel roundly for saying that there was no foundation for his claim that Gen. ARTHUR and other prominent men had been his friends. Congressman FARWELL testified that he had had one or two interviews with GUITEAU, and regarded him as insane; but on crossexamination he said GUITEAU could distinguish between right and wrong. There was a curious scene near the close of the day's proceedings when GUITEAU was allowed to read, with an effort at declamation, a large portion of his book called "Truth," interspersing his reading with characteristic

It is expected that the prosecution will begin to introduce evidence in rebuttal to-day.

### The President's Message.

We print in to-day's Sun the first annual message that has been sent to Congress by a President of the United States for between five and six years. The messages sent there last year, and for the previous years back to the final year of GRANT's terms, were from a Fraudulent President, the branded HAYES, and must be left out of any proper collection of Presidents' messages.

The message of vesterday is a well-written, businesslike document, marked by the characteristics that belong to Gen. ARTHUR himself. It is free from novelties and surprises, but is full of facts and suggestions.

President ARTHUR must have been devoting his days and nights, with indefatigable industry, to the study of the foreign and domestic business of the Government during the eleven weeks that have passed since he became President. In this very long message, he discusses many of the most intricate questions of foreign policy. and all the chief questions of domestic policy, with remarkable fulness of information. Of course he had the assistance of heads of departments; but yet his own hand is visible throughout the message.

Our relations with the powers of Europe know that energetic remonstrances have been addressed to Russia concerning the treatment of those of them who may visit that empire. Our Protestant fellow citizens will be pleased to know that steps have been taken to secure the better protection of American missionaries in the Turkish empire. Our German-born citizens will be happy to know that there is an end of complaint respecting the treatment of those of them who visit the German empire. Our Swiss fellow citizens will rejoice to know of the protest against the importation of Swiss criminals: and our Spanish fellow citizens will be satisfled to learn that the Spanish Government is doing its duty respecting the awards

of the Claims Commission. With the powers of North and South America, also, our Government is on becoming terms. We have promoted commercial intercourse with Mexico, prevented a rupture between Mexico and Guatemala, taken an interest in the boundary arbitration between Costa Rica and Colombia, sent a special envoy to promote peace between Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, maintained warm friendship with Venezuela, and nided in establishing the boundary of Patagonia. The President speaks pleasantly also of China and Japan. Legislation by Congress is needed respecting the new Chinese treaty. attention being paid to Chinese interests and susceptibilities in dealing with Chinese immigration; the President especially approves that part of the treaty forbidding American citizens and vessels from en gaging in the demoralizing and destructive opium traffic with China. It is wonderful news that Japan is about to establish a full constitutional government, the Emperor having already summoned a Congress for that purpose; and the President recommends the return to Japan and China of the indemnity fund now in

Having thus touched upon the Gov ernments of the world, President AR-THUR reaches its waters, and recommends the adoption of the new code of international rules for the prevention of collisions on the high seas.

Reaching our domestic business, Presi dent ARTHUR offers an elaborate discussion of questions in finance and revenue. The Treasury is in a satisfactory condition, and the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at \$130,000,000, which is by far the largest surplus since the year 1867, when it was three millions higher. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the retirement of silver certificates and the limitaof silver colunge are sustained that the entire debt of the country can holds that the revenue might wisely be reduced, even if the payment of advises the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, except those upon tobacco the tariff laws. These important questions debated in the present Congress.

The President holds that the strength of

and coast defences should be improved, and that the efficiency of our torpedo system should be increased by strengthening the engineer battalion. The postal service is growing in efficiency, and the attention of Congress is again invited to postal savings banks; the President, in referring to the Star route business, calls for the vigorous prosecution of those guilty of fraud. Legislative action is needed upon the Indian question, which the President thinks is now in the way of being finally solved. It is the duty of Congress and the Executive to array against the barbarous system of polygamy all the power which they can wield. The Government should sustain the work of education, and such aid for its promotion as can be constitutionally afforded should be given. Claims for pensions under the Arrears act have lately been very heavy, and the President would give the Commissioner of Pensions such additional assistance as is needed for their speedy settlement. There is a long passage of the message in which the President discusses civil service reform, and offers his views upon its various features. The decline of our merchant marine is deplorable, and the President would give to our navigation interests that kind of aid and protection which has been bestowed

upon our manufactures. The President closes his message with some remarks upon the question recently before the country of Presidential inability, to which he hopes Congress will speedily give consideration.

#### The Situation in Ireland.

When Mr. PARNELL and his friends were thrown into jail, it was asserted by London newspapers that the Land League had been crushed, and that the no-rent manifesto would be unheeded by the Irish people. When, shortly afterward, the Land Courts began their operations by large reductions of rent in cases of extreme oppression, it was averred with equal confidence that the mass of landlords and tenants would come to terms by private agreement, in accordance with the judicial precedents. Have these expectations been fulfilled, or are there any signs of their fulfilment?

It is not easy to overestimate the strain to which Irish tenants were subjected by the no-rent manifesto. The penalty for obeying it was eviction, and the British Government had given warning that this would be sternly enforced. The winter was coming on, and every tenant was called upon to decide whether by an net of fidelity to his chosen leaders he would take the risk of depriving his wife and children of food and shelter. It would not have been surprising if all had given way under such a grievous stress of circumstances; it is truly astonishing that any should have had the courage to respond to the despairing summons from Kilmainham jail. In their relentless dealing with the Land League, the GLADSTONE Cabinet have reckoned on the weakness of human nature, and it was well-nigh incredible that their calculations should prove unfounded. For a time it looked as if the mass of the Irish tenantry must succumb to the overwhelming pressure, making what terms they could with their landlords, and availing themselves of

such relief as the new tribunals offered. It is certain that the Land Courts have been besieged with applicants for interference; indeed, their number at the close of the present week will scarcely fall short of 60,000. It turns out, however, that these applicants are not equally distributed over the whole of Ireland, but are for the most part concentrated in those districts where the organization of the Land League was never particularly strong. This fact is now admitted by the London newspapers, whose tone of exultation has been singularly lowered during the past ten days. In Cork, are, in this review, all satisfactory. Our | Waterford, Wexford, Clare, Cavan, King's, Hebrew fellow citizens will be glad to and Louth, there is little or no disposition to accept the intervention of the Land Courts. The correspondent of the London Times reports that what he terms "the conspiracy against the payment of rent" is extending. A telegram from Dublin announces that two-thirds of the rents in Ireland are not being paid, and that the tenants have signified a resolution not to

pay them without heavy reductions, which the landlords, on their side, refuse. This determined and unexpected stand on the part of a majority of the peasantry has had the precise effect which Mr. PARNELL predicted. A large proportion of the landlords are. In their turn, driven to the wall, and through their Property Defence Association are clamoring for pecuniary assistance from Eugland. On the other hand, the Government is placed in a most embarrassing predicament. It had taken measures to eviet, by way of example, a certain number of non-payers, but its legal machinery is, of course, inadequate to such an anomalous proceeding as turning the population of a whole county out of doors. Nor would it have the hardihood to perpetrate such a crime against society. In districts where the majority of tenants have either paid rent or invoked the intervention of the Land Courts, public opinion might suffer Mr. Fonsten to deal harshly with the obdurate exceptions. In those parts of Ireland, however, where the bulk of the peasants simply fold their hands and refuse to recognize the new tribunals or pay a penny to the landlord until their leaders are released, the Dublin authorities are confronted by a problem practically insolublefor it could be solved only after the methods of Oriental despots, by general devastation and massacre. The GLADSTONE Cabinet cannot cope with the policy of passive resistance by any means which would be

tolerated in civilized communities. So far, then, as a large part of Ireland is concerned, it appears that the tenants cannot be coerced into paying rent or applying to the Land Courts. Let us inquire now whether the new tribunals have accomplished the results expected, even within the districts where their arbitration has been accepted. We do not here have in view the heavy costs imposed on tenants both in the first instance and on appeal, and which, as we have before shown, must, in the majority of cases, go far to offset any gain resulting from reductions during the term of fifteen years for which the rent is fixed. We would simply point out at present the rate at which the business of these courts is being prosecuted, and estimate the time which must clapse before any material results can follow their operations. There are now filed, as we have said, not far from the President. It is estimated 69,000 applications, yet at the end of four weeks' work there have been only 178 debe paid in ten years; but, in view of the cisions, or 21 decisions per day by each present heavy taxation, the President | Commission. It is true that the number of Commissions has been increased to ten, but | and only consented to give him their votes if we suppose them to go on at the same rate, after being satisfied that his defeat was arthe debt be delayed, and he therefore they would require a year's continuous sitting to adjudicate on about 7,000 petitions. It would need, therefore, more than eight and alcoholic liquors, and the revision of years to decide the cases already submitted and the number of biese undoubtedly will of public economy will doubtless be fully | be greatly augmented by fresh applications from those countles where the weight of opinion favors the recognition of the Land | Stalwarts, they embrace a majority of the the army should be increased to 30,000 en- Courts. Of course the appeals, of which not | Republican voters in the State; and they

son that they all must come before a single tribunal. We must bear in mind, too, that the landlords, acting under a resolution of the Property Defence Association, have appealed in every instance where reductions have been made, with the manifest object of exhausting the patience or pocket of the tenant. From these facts it seems certain that many years must elapse before the Land Courts will be able, by a final arbitration, to effect any material change in the relation of landlords and tenants. Now, it must be plain to every one that no

such tardy and insignificant results could have been contemplated by the framers of the Land act. They supposed that a few decisious in selected cases would be generally accepted as rent standards, in conformity with which all differences between landowners and occupants would be promptly settled out of court. Such would unquestionably have been the case had Mr. PARNELL been permitted to carry out his project and designate the cases to be first adjudicated, provided, of course, the Government had attested their sincerity by assenting to considerable reductions in those instances. Not only would the tenants universally have accepted standards pronounced just by men in whom they had implicit confidence, but, what is more to our present purpose, the landlords would have recognized the uselessness of further struggle, and would have given up the fight. The course pursued by the GLADSTONE Cabinet has frustrated the very object it had in view, and has encouraged landowners to persist in refusing to agree on reductions of rent out of court. It should have been foreseen that the landlords would look on the Government's rejection of Mr. PAR-NELL's test cases, and on the imprisonment of the men who had ventured to propose that step, as measures taken in their interest. Their solicitors, too, would easily persuade them that the first decisions rendered by the Land Courts, in cases of notorious hardship, were merely meant to satisfy public opinion in England, and that when the Commissions had acquired a reputation for fair dealing they would turn a friendly car to the claims of landlords. The solicitors would insinuate, moreover, that it was by no means sure the large reductions made in instances of flagrant extortion would be sustained on appeal, and at all events such precedents could not, without gross insult, be applied to their clients. That such is the view taken by the majority of landlords, notwithstanding the outery raised by some of them for compensation, is indisputable, for every instance of rent adjustment out of court has been widely published, and the whole number of estates whose rentals have been settled privately in conformity with judicial precedents may be reckoned on the fingers of one hand.

The Land Courts have now been at work a month, and with what result? By more than half of the Irish people they are not recog nized at all, and, so far as any practica benefits are forthcoming, they are a failure even in the districts where they are reluc tantly accepted. It begins to look as if Eng lishmen might have cause by and by to view Mr. PARNELL's arrest as something more inexcusable than an act of vindictive perse cution-as a grave political blunder.

### After the Battle.

The defeat of Mr. HISCOCK for the Speak ership leaves a sting behind it which is likely to rankle for a long time, and to be followed by bitter discords in the Republi

can ranks. The importance of the election is really outside of its ostensible object. It is the first overt act in the intestine feud wherein the strength of the Administration has been exhibited against the rival faction. Up to this time the President had shown great tact in taking no part for either wing and in giving no sign of preference. But although Gen. Anymun did not personally de part from this neutrality, the velvet-cov ered mailed hand of the Executive was felt

throughout the recent contest. KEIFER's election is to be interprete rather as a crushing rebuke of the Half Breeds than as an absolute triumph of the Stalwart element. He was taken not strictly as a representative man of that interest capable of doing its work and in active sympathy with its leaders, but as the most convenient instrument to beat Hiscock Any other candidate not identified with BLAINE, who could have commanded the necessary votes, would have been adopted

just as readily as Keifen was. This first gun has made a loud explosion and must be regarded as the signal for more serious business. It is a notice on the Half Breeds as to what treatment they may hereafter expect if the factional fight is continued. The next demonstration will be in the complexion of the new Cabinet.

There is no reason to suppose that any doubtful man will be admitted to a seat at the President's council board. Every one of them will be Stalwart to the backbone. The mixture in GARFIELD's Cabinet is not es teemed a good precedent, and will not be followed. No doubt the President intends to emphasize his position unmistakably in the make up of his Administration, and to draw the line so distinctly that mistake wil be impossible.

Of course, Gen. ARTHUR wants harmony in the Republican party, and he wants the cordial cooperation of all parts of it. But he claims, naturally enough, that, as the head of the organization, he has a right to indicate the general line of policy and to expect the support of the Half Breeds. If they stand out against the Administration because the President fails to bring a disorganizing element into the Cabinet, or refuses to turn over the patronage for their benefit, so much the worse for them.

It is in vain to deny that the factions are as violently antagonized now as they were when Mr. CONKLING and Mr. PLATT retired from the Senate in disgust, alleging as the true reason the practice of bad faith toward and the Half Breeds. They hate each other worse than they detest the Democrats. They will not fuse, and the breach between them will be widened every day, no matter how calm the surface may appear to be.

# The Recoil of Hiscock's Defeat.

The Stalwart blow which struck down HISCOCK for Speaker is pretty sure to rebound against that portion of the party in the election for Governor next year. It is understood that, though he was apparently supported in the caucus by all the Republicans in the New York delegation, the Stalwart members secretly worked against him. ranged.

Hiscock is far from being a great man but he is a fair representative of the Half as it appears that relations of unimpaired Breed and old Liberal elements, of which Collector Robertson and ex-Senator Fey Tox are examples. Though these elements lack the skill, activity, and courage of the listed men, that the navy should be" ther- a single one has yet been heard, will be now control the party machinery by virtue oughly rehabilitated," that the fortifications | dealt with much more slowly, for the rea- of their majority in the State Committee. | there has been serious misapprehension of the l

Moreover, they enjoy the prestige of success at the recent election, while all the new Republican State officers, except the Attor

ney-General, are of their class. The Half Breeds are indignant at the de feat of HISCOCK, not on personal grounds, but because a man of their type has been sacrificed. If the Stalwarts succeed in nominating their candidate for Governor in the coming autumn, the malcontents may rise up and send him after HUSTED, who dropped out of sight in the race for State Treasurer.

But this sort of tilting is a game that two can play at, especially in New York. If the nominee for Governor should be of the His-COCK stripe the Stalwarts might let him fall to the ground, unless, as in the case of Con-NELL, some Democratic faction interposed and broke his fall.

### Policeman Weisse.

On Sunday Policeman Weisse shot Ep-WARD MURPHY, who, after his arrest for creating a disturbance, broke away from the policeman and disregarded his threat to shoot if MURPHY didn't stop. MURPHY was drunk at the time, but WEISSE was too lazy or too fat to run after him, and preferre to quietly stop him with his revolver.

WEISSE's aim was so good that he prob ably ran no risk of shooting an innocent by stander, for he hit MURPHY squarely in the back, and he now lies at the Chambers Stree Hospital, possibly on his deathbed.

Perhaps such marksmen as Weisse are entitled to special license to shoot escaping prisoners although they may not have been guilty of a felony, in which case the law justifies firing at them; but isn't it a dangerous privilege to place in the hands of the police as a whole? Some of our policemen are sure to be out of practice. Innocent people walking in the streets will be very apt to get shot. For example, the day after MURPHY was shot. Detective HUBBARD arrested JAMES R. VARNESS on suspicion of having fleeced one of the visiting editors from Ohio out of several hundred dollars. On their way to the station house, VARNENS broke away from the detective and the detective fired two shots after him. Neither bullet hit VAR-NENS, but one lodged in the neck of a conductor of a street car. VARNENS was rear rested by another officer and taken to the Tombs, and there being no legal reason for holding him, he was discharged.

Would it not be much better, instead o letting policemen shoot when they are not disposed to run, to employ more active policemen-those that can stand a little chase-and when they recapture es caped prisoners give them the privilege of putting a rope around their necks and hanging them to the next lamp post? Then nobody but the prisoner would get hurt; and he might possibly be guilty after all.

#### The Christmas Display.

The goods which are now in display in the shops may not include many striking novelties, but every year the articles offered for sale at the holiday season grow more taste ful on the average. The improvement in this respect has been wonderful within ten years, within five years, indeed. Moreover, there is so much more money

as well as so much more taste than formerly, that the costlicst of decorative articles readily find purchasers If they have real artistic merit, or are at all unique, there are many people now who can at once discover their value, and who will compete for their possession No dealer is afraid that such things will be left on his hands for lack of customers who are able to appreciate them. The better they are the surer they are of a sale, if their prices are not made extertionate.

Whether the artistic works be pictures by the most famous of European artists, choice ceramics, or Oriental curiosities which caunot be duplicated; whether they are put up at auction or are at private sale, they are not refused by buyers even at 1 would once have been regarded as extortionate, as preposterous. And so great is the desire for objects of beauty or of rarity that even inferior and spurious pictures and wares are caught up by those who seek to imitate the really critical possessors of what is genuine and of undoubted artistic value. So strong and so widespread is the desire at present for things of beauty, and so general is the prosperity, that no doubt the holiday trade this year will be larger than ever, and the prices paid for the best products of individual genius and manufac

gems, and wares in the precious metals has already begon, and the dealers in them are likely to pretty well exhaust their stocks before the year is ended. Never before, too, was the variety of tasteful articles for holiday gifts obtainable at a small cost so great as it is now. A tour of inspection through the shops where all these things, costly and cheap, are now displayed, is therefore well worth while. A man might have travelled the country through ten years ago, and all together he

would not have seen so much to attract the

eye in the way of decorative objects as he

turing taste and skill higher even than last

December. An enormous demand for jewels

can find on sale in New York to-day. The Secretary of the Treasury reports the national income for the year ending June 30 at about \$360,000,000, of which, in round num bers, \$200,000,000 was from duties on im ported goods, \$135,000,000 frem taxes or whiskey and tobacco, \$8,000,000 from taxes on bank capital and circulation, and the res from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures for the same period were about \$260,000,000 of which the civil service took \$18,000,000, pen sions \$50,060,000, the War Department \$40, 000,000, the Navy Department \$16,000,000 interest on the public debt \$92,500,000, and various other purposes the rest. C the \$100,000,000 surplus, \$74,000,000 been applied to the sinking fund, \$11, 000,000 to the payment of old matures debt, and \$15,000,000 remains in the Treasury The Secretary recommends the stoppage of the coining of silver dollars, a revision of the tariff. the repeal of the tax on bank capital, retaining both by the late Administration. There is that on bank circulation, the maintenance of nothing in common between the Stalwarts | the taxes on whiskey and tobacco, and the grad ual extinction of the public debt by paying off instead of refunding the extended 5 and 6 pe

Mr. EDMUNDS's perolution to continue the committees of the Senate as they existed at the close of the last session was taken up and passed yesterday. President of the Senate Davis left the chair to make a speech in favor of the resolution. He said he thought it best or the party which had the President and the House of Representatives to be held answerable for all public measures. Mr. Pugu, who had moved as a substitute for the resolution that the President of the Senate be authorized o decide whether the committees should not b in some way nivided between the parties, with drew his motion after hearing Scanter Davis's Spanch.

Mr. ABTHUR advises the resteration of diplomatic missions to Athens and Quito; but amity have subsisted during the past year be tween our country and Greece and Ecuador the need of missions at their capitals does not seem urgent.

In speaking of the despatch of a special envoy to Chill, Peru, and Bolivia, President ARTHUR gives as the reason for this step that

position of the United States, and that "sep arate diplomatic intercourse with each country through independent Ministers is sometimes subject, owing to the want of prompt reciproca

communication, to temporary misunderstand ing." This assertion might properly lead Congress, when considering the annual Consular and Diplomatic bill, to see the expediency o consolidating some of its foreign missions, no only as a matter of economy, but as a matter of true statecraft. But that body is not likely to make so practical an application of the President's words.

We regret to find in the columns of our highly esteemed contemporary, the Cincinna Commercial, a leading article of four or five times the regulation length attacking the Cincinnati Gazette, the journal conducted by that truly good man, Deacon RICHARD SMITH, and attack ing it on the ground that it is a gyascutus. We say that this is entirely unjustifiable, and we say it with sorrow. What is a gyascutus? And why should the organ of true goodness be described by that cacophonic appellation? It is true that the Gazette is far from being all that the admirers of its chief editor would wish. He has, unwisely, we think, associated with him certain wicked partners whose purposes are essentially the opposite of his own; yet there is a sort of progress among them, and we are glad to observe that the influence of the truly good man is slowly, very slowly, moulding them into something rather less wicked than they were But, even in their case, we can see nothing that can properly be described as a gyascutus. appeal to Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD to withdraw the objectionable epithet.

We find the subjoined paragraph in the Democratic Standard, a smart newspaper printed in Leavenworth, Kansas:

"When THE SUN admonishes Congress, as it does in cent issue, to 'watch the men behind the river conv ion and committees engaged in pushing the so-calle Mississippi improvement scheme,' it but echoes the senti lifty that prevails in the East to all plans for the relief of the commerce of the West from Baster

This is getting up a very elaborate theory to account for a very simple thing. THE SUN isn't jealous of the West; it isn't against the relief of the West's commerce from the domination of monopolists; it isn't against the improve ment of the Mississippi River. What it is against, and what it particularly warns th Forty-seventh Congress to look out for, is a dishonest and dangerous plan to make the Mississippi levees the pretext of a grab of millions ou of the Treasury. When the Democratic Standars comes to understand the matter as well as THE SUN does, it will no longer confound the interests of the sobbers and subsidy hunters with the interests of the great and glorious West,

It is stated in the President's message that our troops on the northern frontier have orders to avoid all collisions with British Indians, while negotiations are carried on in regard to their custom of crossing the frontier to hunt. These are sensible instructions. The buffalo are a source of sustenance for the red men. If following the trail of these animals now and then carries them across an imperceptible boundary line, it would be strange to fight them on that account. The more the Dominton Indians take care of themselves, the less they cost the Government to provide fo them; and it is hardly safe to presume that the Indians coming from the north of the line in search of their food have done so in violation of the orders of the Canadian police authorities or with any hostile intent.

ROWELL has once more vindicated, by his defeat of Dobler, his well-won and solid reputation as the greatest of long-distance pedes trians. He had talked of retiring last spring but why should he do so, in the prime of his powers, when pedestrianism pays him so well ?

If dramatic wars of the DICKINSON-DAVENPORT sort multiply, an audience wil never be quite sure of what it may get in going to the theatre. Incidents in real life, including the service of writs by Sheriff, are rather striking on the stage before an audience, but they do not add to the illusion in such plays as 'Macbeth," and, on the whole, can agreeably be dispensed with.

The restoration of the surplus of the made the subject of Executive recommendation to Congress. Again and again bills for securing this restoration have been nearly suc cessful, and have sometimes been defeated in consequence of neglecting the matter until late in the session. The last Congress came close to accomplishing this act of plain justice, and its successor should begin the same task in The epidemic of royal sociability in Europ

has not yet subsided. King ALPONSO of Spain is said to be contemplating the next visit in the rounds, making a call on Queen Victoria Such a visiting year among sovereigns has not been known for a long time, and it shows what can be done when people are disposed to be a little neighborly. The belief that the establishment of the

Ameer's authority at Cabul, Candahar, and Herat would settle Afghanistan on a peace basis. at least for this winter, is already destroyed The Turkoman Kupus Khan, whom he artfully employed to march to Herat and take possession of that city for him, has improved on those instructions by manifesting some disposition to keep Herat for himself. The Ameer is reported to be on the march again; and thus the unaccustomed prospect of quiet in that country has been avoided.

# Fate, Fortune, and Free Will.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it no trange that, with the universal interest felt by the civil ized world in the trial of Guiteau, no follower of John Stuart Mill or the other philosophers who have successfully combated the belief in the free agency of man, no advanced medical scientist or expert, so broad-minded expounder of the law, has advanced the plea that Guiteau should suffer 6f he does suffer), not because of his responsibility as a free agent but as a matter of necessity for the preservation of human exist-ence? Will the time never come when men will use their reason, and see, as the world's greatest thinkers have seen, and preclaimed for generations, that a man's acts depend solely upon the brain na ture has bestowed apon him, which is acted upon by the circumstanees with which he comes in contact, producinr all the acts and thoughts of his life with the same procession with which the keys of the ergal respond to the touch of the musician? How, then, can it seem otherwise than fully for expert after expert to be summoned to judge if he be insure and therefore irresponsible?

If Guiteau suffer the penalty of the law, as in my epinion he should, let it not be on the ignerant pretext that he is either same for there does not exist on this globe a same, that is, sound or perfect, min l) or responsihie, but on the true and equitable principle that hie must be held secret, and that if this assassin be spared, such

lentency will be the cause of other and greater wrongs. Let Guiteau suffer as an example, that life may be held sacred, but do not let us belittle carse wes in the opinion of outure and more intelligent generatio s who may su ceed us by the committal of a policial marker on the ground of three product much of free will. The flower the plant, the planet, the lower a sinal, man, are to the unfettered and unblossed mind, me and all, dependen nks in one vast chain of existence, and for one link to act otherwise then accompeted by the one general and creatian is as about due to one wheel of a which to revorse, of itself, its motion and act against the mainspring that alone gives it me. Truly "there is no darkness bu PHILIP G. PARRORY. New York, Dec. 4.

#### lage and Guiteau. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size Inco and

Guiteau are able acoustics in reference to the see of the word murder, and profer a solter and more ambiguous when present by finterice, had at least the manline and contract to call his actine by its proper name. In orthodry, southly ask weath scene, occurs the following successive colongs:

\*\*Lage-Ser, Elect is expected commission come from Yennee, to depute Casso in thired as boson.

Reders — is that true? Wity, then Unitello and Destermine return again to Yennee.

\*Lage-Ser, the her estimated allowed the historian return again to Yennee.

\*Lage-Ser, to her estimated allowed the historian him the true Destermina, unless his about the him correct been by some acceded; wherein none can be so determinate as the removing of these.

\*Rederies—How the year mean-removing of him?

\*Lage-With the mining him recapable of Official place—blocking out the bearing.

Thus we see that fainteau, excerable villain as he is has not even the strine of originality in him "impiration."

\*\*New Year, Lee 5.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND SECESSION. How he Rebuked the Editor of his fuppe

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the correspondence published by Mr. Horatic King in the December number of The Century, it appears that in November, 1860, he called the attention of President Buchanan to the secession tendencies of The Constitution, a paper published at that time in Washington, and popularly supposed to be Mr. Buchanan's organ, For this supposition I do not know that there was any foundation, excepting that the paper enjoyed some of the advertising patronage of the Government. It might be inferred from Mr. King's letters to his correspondent that he spoke to the President repeatedly about this paper, and that the President did nothing. Mr. King does not appear to have known that the President rebuked this editor for his course in regard to secession. I have in my possession on President Buchanan's files, a copy of his letter to the editor of The Constitution, written after that paper had taken ground against the President on the subject of secession:

President on the subject of secession:

[Private.]

Washington, Dec. 25, 1960.

My Dran Sin: I have read with steep mortification your editorial this morning, in which you take open ground against my message on the right of secession. I have defended you as long as I can against universor complaints. You have a perfect right to be in invor of secession, and for this I have no just reason to complain. The difficult is that the Construction is considered my organ, and it writes subject me to the charge of insincerity and double dealing. I am deeply sorry to say that I must it some authentic form declare that the Constitution is not the crean of the Administration. Your friend, very respectfully.

James Buchanas.

William M. Browse, Esq.

WILLIAM M. BROWNE, Esq.

In the multiplicity of matters of the gravest concern which, in the month of November, 1860 demanded the President's attention-of which, as well as of all his conduct down to the 4th of March, 1861, I expect ere long to give to the public a full account-he may have not done everything that his anxious friends desired, be-fore his annual message of Dec. 3, 1860, to relieve their minds of the approbension that his Administration was suffering injury from this newspaper and other similar signs that it harbored secessionists among its officers or the bjects of its patronage. But I take it upon me to affirm, after the most thorough study of Mr. Buchanan's course and a full examination of the very abundant materials contained in his private papers, that from the time of Mr. Lincoln's election, when the secession of South Carolina was first threatened, down to the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, Mr. Buchanan never did an important act which any patriot or any friend of his would now wish that he had not done or refrained from doing an important act that any patriot or friend of his would, upon close consideration of the facts. say that he ought to have performed.

There is not a more remarkable instance in all history of the misconception and misrepresentation with which a great public man may be pursued than this case of Mr. Buchanan. It is somewhat encouraging that the revelations recently made by the surviving members of his Cabinet, Messrs. Black, Holt, Thompson, and King, have tended to show the people of this country how mistaken many of them have been in regard to him. But it must remembered that Gen. Dix and Mr. Stanton are no longer living. From them, and from Mr. Hoit, will come in due time the most indubitable proofs, put on record immediately after the close of his administration and when facts were recent, that their authority is not to be used to disparage any part of his conduct, his consistency, his firmness, his fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, the wisdom of his measures, and the propriety of his acts. The time has come when Mr. Buchanan himself, when the truth as it is, should have a hearing and although I do not mean, in writing his life and times, to constitute myself his special eulogist, I intend that he and his cause shall be

read aright to the unsatisfied." GEO. TICKNER CURTIS. NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1881.

# The Hon, Frank Duffy Again

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN THAT SHINES on ALL-Sir: Last summer I sent you my views on the Democratic party as it then seemed to me. Since then we have met the enemy and we are his.

Now that the battle is over why doesn't John Kelly retire like a sensible man-like Conkling. Bismarck, Arthur, and other statesmen in this age and other ages? There is plenty of material it in the party to select a leader Grace, Judge Donohue, Judge Lawrence, Alder Grace, Judge Donohue, Judge Lawrence, Alderman Keenan, John Keenan, Mike Norton (the Thunderbolt), Hubert O. Thompson, Henry Furroy, Judge Duffy, Recorder Smyth, Commissioner Gorman, and many others would make leaders as good as Mr. Kelly. They could not make a much worse leader than Kelly, and if they did not make better it would be very easy to call him back. He has got money enough. Let him take a trip over the world. He cannot live more than thirty or forty years longer, and he will, like Fernando Wood, leave all his money for somebody else to enjoy. If he he cannot live more than thirty or forty years longer, and he will, like Fernando Wood, leave all his money for somebody else to enjoy. If he thinks he has not enough to carry him I will swap pocketbooks or swap checks with him (unsight unseen). Could not he try the plan of resigning and seeing what the party would do without him? Supposing he should die like Garfield or Lincoin they would have to do without him, Let him make believe that he is gone to the other world, like his old friend Oakey Hall, and then he will hear what the people will say about him when they think he is gone. He will find out how many statues will be raised for him and who will subscrite toward their erection. He should take a disinterested friend's advice before it is too late. The next thing the people of New York will hear of will be Dennis Quinn or Judge Duffy tomahawking him for promising them other people's things or places that other people got and won't let him have. If I had half as much money as he I would lay back and take my ease. I would lay back and take my ease. FRANK DUFFY, a Volunteer Voter.

# The Produce Exchange

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: My letter published in Tun Sus of the 23d inst has caused a roos deal of talk on Change. It has also elicited an answer in Tax Sex of the 25th inst. Most members of the Exchange claimed that it was a matter which concerned tirely wrong. The public has granted privileges to the New York Produce Exchange, and it should see that these privileges are not abused, or used for the aggran-New York Produce Exchange, and it should see that these privileges are not abused, or used for the aggrandisment of a few, and for a purpose which utilimately must work injury to the trade of New York. Every member of the trade in any European city can enjoy the facilities and privileges which the Exchange of his place offers. Such institutions, in chorr words, are every where considered as to a certain extent public—as being created for the being fit of the whole trade, and not for a few. Now, being a clerk, and leging in hopes of at some time establishing investifiere in the produce business. I find mixed in a bad dilemita. A lew years hence, when I am ready to start on my own account, I will probably have to pay \$5.80 or \$10.020 or a membership ticket. If the is to be had at at. And why? The privileges are relatively no more than those culoyed by the members who joined the institution at the outset, but still they are as indispensable to me as they were to them. Why should I pay mer than they shot have been reaging the benefit of their own work right atom. There is no reason wity I should be compelled to hay a ticket, if one can be found in the market, at a produbitive figure. These questions of a New York must come. I claim that tariers and produce merchants both have an interest in the prevention of a New York must come. I claim that tariers and produce merchants both have an interest in the prevention of a New York Produce Exchange monopoly. They should see that the members of the Legislature in their districts retines to you for the deal mendence in the charter of the Exchange, which will be applied for during the next session.

Our present as some of small means, shall we enclarate this tendency? Should we not, on the contexty does not be successive.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The quarrelease Commissioners of Parks, by allowing the ice of the Fitty minti street point to go to waste, compet the down town multitude of shaters to concentrate in a crowd on the lake at Seventy-fourth street, where one crowd on the lake at Seventy-bourth street, where one richety off stenner, totally unfit for the purpose, is supposed to allow all neconomodations. The tree on the mac at 100th street, the re-ort of the people of the op news region, is only partly charted of show, and there are practicely to convenience for shaters there. Then, on the approach of while, when people roolly most need soltdoor attractions, the laboring force of the Park is so reduced that the stow of much be coarted off. In any respectively there are stoppounted and deprived in their arcents exceeds. For this sud of management, they combined according to the coarted of the stoppounted that the coarted of the story arcents exceeds. For this sud of management, they combined as not give mothey eneigh to combine a coarted of the story arcents. The paying valers probably understanding and the story are the paying valers probably understanding and the story are such to the story of the story of

Would Not Have the Kight to Marry Again To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET If a man is semi-need, and serves his term of five years, for theft

The Windsor Baths, Turk ish, Russian, and electric, 5, 7, and 9 East 40th at a upon for leasiness this morning. Ladges entrance, 9, gentle men'd entrance, 7, and through the Windsor Holel Cate. Ludies bath entiricly separate.

If in need of a remedy for a sore throater a bad cough or could use promptly Dr. Janue's Expectorant, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great help-fulness in all lung and throat troubles — Jan.

BUNBEAMS

-Numbers of English barristers now rear moustaches. Quite a modern innovation this -Lord Derby is continually investing is

English real estate, notwithstanding the en -The Jews' Free School, London, is at-

ended by 2,298 children, and is the largest elementary —A man in Boston is a candidate for Al-derman and for Councillor, and there is no law excluding him, if elected, from membership in both branches of the

-A St. Louis prayer meeting was broken up by a deputy sheriff, who levied on the church furni-ture for debt, after allowing "just one more hymn, and one prayer, if not too long."

-Magnificent pine forests have lately been discovered on the upper waters of the Saskatche-wan, and explorers have traced them fifty miles up the lder of the Rocky Mountains

-Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is, according to —Mr. Ashmead Darriote is, according to him, is the proportion which men marrying women old enough to be their grandmothers bear to the population.

—The Figure says that Felix Pyat, now 70, is living in poverty at Courbevoire in the house of two old ladies, natives of his own native city of Berry,

-The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone has interdicted a brutal bull-baiting sport popular in his district, which was occasionally attended with the burning of the animal alive. The "sport" is known as "Beny h la tourgist." -One of the allegations made in a Louis-

ville wife's bill for diverce is that her husband, to cure her of jealousy, compelled her to kiss the woman of whom she was jealous, having brought the latter to the -Walt Whitman praises Emerson as the "truest, sanest most moral, sweetest literary manon record—unsoiled by pecuniary or any other wrap—ever

teaching the law within-ever loyally out-cropping his own self only-his own poetic and devout soul."

—The editor of the Index, agnostic, has had a talk with Mr. Frothingham, and "finds that they stand as near together in their views, sympathies, and hopes as they did when they worked together as President and Secretary of the Free Religious Association."

-Shirlie Lieber caused a social commotion in Baltimore, years ago, when she quitted a home of lux ury to become a circus rider. She is now equally an object of interest in Detroit, where she has been sentenced to seven years' lunprisonment for shooting a companie -An elder-down quilt in green satin has been manufactured in Cork to the order of a Londo lady for presentation to Mr. Parnell. The monogram of Mr. Parnell is worked in the centre in gold lace. Possibly

the donor is the same lady who decorated the agitator's -A black man and white woman at Legansport, Ind., are advertising for a clergyman or Justice who will marry them. The man has money and determination enough to test the constitutionality of the

State law against miscegenation, but he cannot find any-body qualified to perform the ceremony who will risk the penalty provided by that law. -It seems to be pretty well established that the German carp will thrive in this country under proper conditions, these being muddy water and plenty of it. Last summer a Georgia pisciculturist put into his breeding pond a number of carp two and a half inche

had increased in length to twenty inches. -While awaiting events at Versailles in 1871, the late Baron James Roth-child learned that th Communists had entered his house, and that a large building near it was in flames. The servant in charge, in order to gain time, drew the vandals at once to the cellar, and before long troops arrived from Versaillea. The Baron found in his superb library a pail of petroleum with a daubing brush beside it, which he kept.

—A showing of what constitutes a good

claim to the title of Colonel in the South is made by a cor-respondent of the Yazoo Heraki: "I left Jacksonville in the afternoon, and stayed all night on Mound Bayou with Col. Tom Lee. I never met him before, and never heard any one say he was a Colonel, but I know he must be He has a big plantation, a big house, with a plane, a beautiful grown-up daughter, and a windmill tohis well."

-Two big slices of bread and a chunk of beef formed the sandwich which a St. Louis servant nanded a cup of coffee. She said there was no coffee ready, and he communded her to make some at once, emphasizing the order with a slap. Then she knocked him down, and set a very hot flat iron on his breast. He will bear the brand until his death, which may take place soon, for the burn is poss

-In a book of travels by Prince Rudolph of Austria, lately issued for private circulation, h writes: "Although the chosen people have lost their home and political power, the Jew is everlasting and immortal, and, though dispersed over the world, retains immortal, and, though dispersed over the world, retains unadulterated his physical type and religio. Uncosciously he avences himself through his existence; 

- - the old and much persecuted people still lives on, with a righteous claim on the undentable justice of history."

-As an illustration of the general spread of elementary education in Japan, an inspector of priall the children attending the prison schools for four or six hours every day, while the adults atttended in the in Tokio he found 300 boys learning rapidly, and was pleased to note in the senior class that the boys were learning ciphering with European figures from one of

their own number. -When he carned a miserable living in Rosita, Colorado, by doing errands for a stableman, he was called Old Man Hassick, and his wife and drughter worked at the washtub. One day be found ore in a mountain near by, and within the year has become half millionaire. Now he is respectfully mentioned as Mr Bassick. There are those however, who street at the Mrs. Bassick was at Canon. It was noticed that she fre quently walked out upon the hotel purch as it looking for some one. "Do you expect friends ?" asked the obsequious Boniface. "No, indeedy," she replied, "I'm expecting my phantom." Her pretty phaeton, for which she had paid \$3,000, afterward rolled around the corner.

-Speaking last month to his constituents, Mr. Walter said that he crossed to this country in Auga with a gentleman who ewned an estate in the north of Ireland, but who, despairing of rent, thought it well is have a transatiantic string to his bow, and had there erty "exceeding by 50,000 acres the size of his count in Texas, which he was going out to inspect. Mr. Walter hoped to see many more emigrants of this sort, "gentle-men of fortune and position, not afraid to have a stake in that part of the world which affords a home and occupa-tion to so many of our countrymen." Some Lincolnshire farmers, who had gone out when times were so good in England that they could notget land, had done hardines as well as they could have done at home, and the prop-erty of one who had hought land near Chicago in 1847

was worth forty-five times its then value -Judge Laughlin of the St. Louis Criminal Court has astonished the bar and newspapers of that city by roling as follows in a murder trial "If ilatch gave Reilly reasonable cause to believe that he was going to kill him, Reilly, in law, was justiful in hunting him up and killing him, because the law does not require that a man shall wait, for his opponent might meet him on the street with a deather barrelled shotzum." It was at first thought the Judge had not said exactly what he intended to, or that he had been incorrectly reported; but in an interview he repeated the language. This doctrine is simply unassailable," he said, "the opposite would subject any man to constant danger of the assist sin's deadly bullet or dagger, and in every case gives to the latter the commanding advantage. The order Dome craf gives the contrary views of a number of Judges and lawyers; but, in the mean time, the prischer in the

-An interesting discussion is now going on in the English scientific journal Section, apart the question whether the heads of Englishmen have grown smaller within the past twenty-nive or thirty years. Evidence has been obtained from the hatters which shows, apparently beyond doubt that the last worn at present average one size smaler than these worn a generation ago. The attempts hade to 13/105 this by a change in the style of hats and in the maintrel wearing the hat and the hair appear table the think to and some have thrown the blame upon the desired of physiological laws entailed by medical table and appear to the transfer of the second of the second of the transfer cially among women. In connection with the semental the appended list of the same of hats with the semental more mental than the semental semental than the semental Bright, 75. East Bussell, 7. Land W. ca-Gladstene, 7. Leurs Poilippe, 74, the Av. -The late Baron James de B the EM

practical has when a young man, under the of those who were too past to day here and considerable ability in their mana. been a mullionaire be might have become as tary pastime with him. He was a mended to varied culture, and was an indicating of three and old books. His mans a in the Av-Friedland is said to have contained the had a strong excepathizer in his matter, wh timate friend of Chaistine Nilsson, and a ufuneral was, in pursuance to his instructions a simple. His body was to lowed to the grade brothers and son and deparations from the and Jewish schools. His rottle had nother 100 200 ornaments, and over his grave there is only a mark urn dug out of the extacombe of Rome.